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8.00 "	to 10.00 "	" "	10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	" "	" "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" "	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" "	" "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" "	15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" "	" "
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	" "	15 "
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	" "	" "
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8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.			
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CANTON MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF C.M.M.A.

[FROM OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

January 31st.

The China Medical Missionary Association held its final sittings to-day, the morning being devoted to the revision of the Constitution and the afternoon to the Election of Officers. It was decided to have thirteen members of the Executive Committee instead of ten, as had hitherto been the case. There was considerable discussion. Drs. Christie (Makden), Houghton (Shanghai), Duncan Whyte (Swatow), Hume (Changsha), Evans (Hankow), and Balme (Tsinanfu) taking prominent part in it.

It was also decided to make the Tsinanfu Medical College the main centre of missionary efforts in medical education, with Mukden and Canton next in order. It may be stated here that the students who have been studying medicine in Chinese in the Colleges at Peking and Nanking have now been sent to Tsinanfu for the completion of their education. The two colleges mentioned having been closed down. The Union Medical College is now the premier medical school under missionary auspices in China.

In the afternoon the following officers for the biennium 1917-1919 were elected:

President—Dr. C. J. Davenport, F.R.C.S. (Shanghai).
Vice-President—Dr. Cochran (Siam-tun) (non-Executive).
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. H. M. Morris (Shanghai).
Executive Secretary—Dr. R. Beebe (Shanghai).
Editor of Journal—Dr. E. M. Morris (Shanghai).

Members of Committee—Drs. Duncan, Main, Garner, Venable, Christie, Kirk and Gillison.
The other Committees elected are as follows:

Publication and Translation—Drs. McAll, Cousland, Neal, Cormack, Ingram, Gillison, Shields, Beebe, Ingram, Gillison, Shields, Beebe.
Public Health—Drs. Smyly, Todd, Mc-Willie, Peter, Tooker, Houghton.
Medical Education—Drs. Hume, Christie, Balme, Love, Kirk.
Consultation with Nursing Association—Drs. Venable, James, Fullerton.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is the general opinion among the delegates present that this Joint Conference in Canton has been, perhaps, the most successful that has been held by either Medical Association. The comradeship displayed by the foreign and Chinese delegates and between senior and junior members was remarkable, and bids fair to mark a new epoch in the medical progress of this country. It would be superfluous to lay emphasis on any particular point deserving of special mention, but the following interesting features of this historic Conference may be enumerated:

1. It is the first joint Medical Conference of its kind.
2. The Presidents of the two Associations presided at alternate sessions.
3. There were sessions for English and Chinese papers. (This may, perhaps, later on be fused together, especially when the mandarin language is used.)
4. The Civil Governor and local officials showed the utmost interest in all its proceedings, the former entertaining the delegates lavishly.
5. The marked number of the Chinese medical men, at least forty being members. The ladies did their full share in reading papers and entertaining.
6. The enthusiasm with which the proposal for finding the means to appoint a Chinese Associate Secretary (from John Hopkins University, America) for the Public Health Council was received. The \$3,000 asked for from the National Medical Association was raised in half-an-hour from the members present, one lady subscribing \$200.
7. The decision of both Associations to hold the next Conference jointly in Peking.

When the history of medicine in China comes to be written the week (Jan. 24th-31st) will be specially remembered as the birthday of really joint medical efforts.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 2nd Feb. 1917, state:—

During the week under review our market has been very quiet, prices of most stocks being below last quotations, due probably to the continued tightness of money and the high rate of exchange now prevailing. The Rubber market, according to our to-day's wire from Singapore is unchanged and prices are as follows:—

Alor Gajahs \$ 3.00
Glenavys 2.40
Kedahs 4.10
Kempas 8.10
Malaka Pintas 2.30
Malakoffs 4.55
New Serendubs 4.30
Sandercofts 5.00
Tapahs 21.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/10, Sterling T.T. 2/4. Silver 37 5-16, Shanghai T.T. and Banks' buying rate for 2 days' bills remain nominal. Singapore T.T. at 100.

BANKS.—H.K. Banks have been done at 8720 with buyers at 8715.

MAINE INSURANCES.—No business has been reported and prices remain nominal as follows:—Unions \$900, Captons, \$375, North Chinas \$150, Yangtzes \$255.

FIRE INSURANCES.—These shares also have been neglected and remain nominal. China Fires \$155 and Hongkong Fires \$375.

SHIPPING.—Douglases after sales at \$117 have buyers at \$201 with probable buyers at \$200. Indos (Preferred) are nominal at \$41. Deferred sales have taken place at various rates up to \$132, but at the close have sellers at \$131. Star Ferries have sellers at \$34.

OILS.—No business has transpired and rates remain unchanged. Langkats \$15, 20, Ural Caspians \$2/8, Shells 100/.

REFINEMENTS.—Sugars have buyers at \$125, and Malabons \$38.

MINING.—There is no change to report in the market.

WHARVES.—On news of the dividend sales have taken place at \$85 and \$86.

DOCKS.—Kowloon Docks came into favour and advanced from our last quotation of \$126 to a buying rate of \$128. At the close buyers are holding back in the hope of obtaining shares at cheaper rates.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Centrals are quoted \$93 and nominal. Lands \$92 ex div. Hotels \$112 sellers. Humphreys \$7 buyers, West Points \$74 ex div. sellers, and Kowloon Lands \$35 sellers.

CORPONS.—The Shanghai market remains very dull, all shares with the exception of Shanghai Cottons remain nominal as follows:—Eros \$15, Kung Yiks \$15, Yangtze \$15, 5, and Shanghai Cottons buyers at \$15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos were done at \$8, Cements at \$11.65, Providents at \$9, with buyers now offering \$8.80. Trans have improved and are now enquired for at \$7.20, Ices are nominal at \$160, Ropes \$34, Peak Trams (old) \$10, (new) \$11, Steam Laundries \$34, and Powells \$6. China Lights are wanted at \$4.5, Electrics at \$49, Waterboats \$162, and Watsons at \$82.

MEXO.—Next Settlement Day, 23rd February. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Company, the following distribution of profit is recommended: To pay a dividend of 3 per cent, and also a bonus of \$2 per share, to be paid on 1st March, 1917. To pay \$145,037.64, and carry forward \$22,043.17. Hongkong Hotels, to pay a final dividend of \$3, transfer to repair account \$20,000, and carry forward \$49,498.32. Humphreys Estate, to pay a dividend of 50 cents per share and carry forward \$3,780.84.

MEN'S CLUB.

Two hundred military men thoroughly enjoyed a splendid entertainment which had been arranged for them in the form of a "Social Evening" at the Men's Club last Wednesday. The programme, kindly provided by men from Mount Davis and Lyceum, went with its usual hearty swing from start to finish, and there was not a dull moment throughout. A very attractive turn was given by Sapper Cooke, H.K.V.C., who mystified and amused his audience with a series of very clever sleight-of-hand and card tricks. Other items of high merit were given by Gr. McQuade (violin), Gr. E. Jones (tenor), Bdr. Wainwright (comic), Sgt. McGregor, R.E. (comic), and Bdr. Cooper (comic), each of whom appeared twice during the evening and received an enthusiastic encore on each occasion. Accompaniments were ably played by Gr. Siscocks, from Mount Davis, and Cpl. Smith, from Lyceum. A gramophone and some excellent records, kindly lent by the Robinson Piano Co., and Mr. Mitchellmore, took the place of an orchestra, and the General Secretary of the Club, Cpl. R. A. Morris, acted as M.C. and received much valuable assistance from many efficient helpers, including Cpl. Holland, Cpl. Armstrong, Cpl. Jones, Pte. Cullis and others. The National Anthem and three cheers for the performers brought an enjoyable evening to an end.

As it has been found necessary to wind up this series of winter socials, a special concert, to mark their close, has been arranged for next Wednesday, Feb. 7th. The programme will begin at 7.30 with a Chinese acrobatic display, and will consist of "star" turns from start to finish.

H.E. the Governor and H.E. Major-General F. Ventris have intimated their intention to be present, and it is hoped that the many friends of the Men's Club will honour it by their attendance on this occasion.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to award to No. 210, Company Sergeant-Major Alfred John Mackie the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

2.—JOINED.

Pte. V. Murrell having joined is allotted Corps No. 2053 and posted to Centre Section M.G. Co.

3.—RESIGNED.

No. 1712 Pte. D. C. McDonald is permitted to resign, dated 30th January, 1917.

No. 1413 Corpl. J. F. Grose is permitted to resign, dated 27th January, 1917.

4.—LEAVE.

No. 1694 Pte. F. W. Gibbins is granted 6 months' leave from 27th January, 1917.

No. 1280 Fr. G. W. Sewell is granted leave for the duration of the War from 30th March, 1917.

No. 1757 Spr. R. C. Pass is granted an extension of leave to 1st April, 1917.

No. 845 Sergt. J. L. McPherson is granted 24 months' leave from 12th February, 1917.

No. 1709 Pte. W. F. A. Knapton is granted 6 months' leave from 30th January, 1917.

No. 1227 Pte. E. Newhouse is granted 1 month's leave from 3rd February, 1917.

No. 1766 Spr. G. A. Miller is granted an extension of leave for the duration of the War.

5.—TRANSFERRED.

No. 1575 Pte. H. Hyndman is transferred from Right Section M.G. Co. to Belcher's 6 in. Section, dated 2nd February, 1917.

No. 1747 Spr. C. Dickens is transferred from Engineer Company to "D" Company H.K. Vol. Reserves, dated 2nd February, 1917.

No. 1794 Pte. F. G. Herridge is transferred from Left Section M.G. Co. to Belcher's 6 in. Section, dated 2nd February, 1917.

6.—STRUCK OFF.

No. 1932 Spr. A. R. D. Stanley Smith is struck off the strength of the Corps, dated 2nd February, 1917.

The leave granted to No. 1482 Lt.-Corpl. R. Brown, No. 1019 Pte. E. E. Atwell, No. 1877 Pte. W. C. Cowan, and No. 1635 Pte. U. Santos having expired, they are struck off the strength of the Corps, dated 2nd February, 1917.

7.—PROMOTIONS.

To be Sergeant, dated 2nd February, 1917.—No. 845 Corpl. J. L. McPherson.

To be Corporals, dated 2nd February, 1917.—No. 1122 Bomb. H. T. Heath. No. 1220 Bomb. W. Seath.

8.—NOTICE.

All ranks are again reminded that they are strictly forbidden to communicate with the Press, either directly or indirectly, on any matter Naval or Military.

9.—ENGINEER COMPANY.
Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th February, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

10.—PARADES.

Sunday, 4th instant:—
8.45 a.m. All units at Headquarters for route march. Dress: Marching order, without tunic, greatcoat, mess tin and ammunition. Helmet to be worn.

Monday, 5th instant:—
5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Right Section M.G. Co., Musketry and Bayonet exercises on Murray Parade Ground.

5.15 p.m. Specialists' Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company, Musketry and Bayonet exercises at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Scouts Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley for extended order drill.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpl. Edgecombe and Corpl. Grimes.

6 p.m. Signalling Section, "B" class, at R. A. Theatre for examination.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—
7.15 a.m. Signalling Section, "B" class, on Cricket Ground for examination.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 7th instant:—
6 a.m. Signalling Section, "A," "B," and "C" classes, at Happy Valley for field work.

Thursday, 8th instant:—
5 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Specialists' Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

Friday, 9th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. C. S. M. Mitchell and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

11.—DETAIL.
On duty 4th instant: Scouts Co.

On duty 5th instant: Scouts Co.

On duty 6th instant: Civil Service Co.

On duty 7th instant: Artillery Battery.

On duty 8th instant: Belcher's 6" Section.

On duty 9th instant: Centre Section M.G. Company.

On duty 10th instant: Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 11th instant: Right Section M.G. Company.

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On duty 76th instant: Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 77th instant: Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 78

THE LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

REFERENCES IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Yesterday, in the Summary Court, sympathetic references were made by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) to the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing. There was a large and representative attendance of the legal profession, who remained standing during the speeches from the bench.

The Chief Justice said:—Before proceeding with the work of the Court, I desire to say a few words in regard to the loss which the Court has experienced in the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. A week ago he was amongst us, apparently well and in the full pursuit of his work. Little did we think that it was his last appearance in Court. He has practised for many years in the Colony, and my learned brother's experience enables him to speak with greater knowledge of Mr. Kong Sing than I can claim to do. He, however, frequently came before me in chambers, and I desire to testify to his worth as a straightforward and conscientious advocate and a most courteous man. He died at too early an age, but, as most of us would desire to do, in harness. There is a sad gap in the ranks of the profession, and I desire to express my genuine regret at his death.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—As one who has known Mr. Otto Kong Sing ever since he came to the Colony first, in the Magistracy, and for the last nine years in this Court—I wish to say that my experience of him in Court and in Chambers has been such that I have felt myself privileged to regard him as a personal friend. He was thoroughly well up in his work, conscientious and efficient. His upright and honourable career exemplified the best traditions of the profession. I feel that there is no practitioner here whose loss would be more felt by those who have worked with him.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said:—I sincerely desire to thank your Lordships for your remarks on the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. As representing the Crown in this Court, it has been my privilege for many years to work with Mr. Otto Kong Sing, and it has been a privilege. I always found him a most straightforward, honest gentleman, who upheld the best traditions of his profession.

Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, said:—As the senior solicitor present, may I be allowed, on behalf of myself and the other solicitors practising in this Court, to tender your Lordships our thanks for the words which have fallen from your Lordships' lips, which I most sincerely endorse. I knew Mr. Otto Kong Sing very well indeed, personally, ever since he came to the Colony fifteen years ago. He was an upright, honourable, straightforward gentleman, and through his death the Colony has lost one of the best type of solicitors.

MONEY-LENDING TRANSACTION.

A SUSPICIOUS DOCUMENT.

There were quite a number of cases, in the Summary Court yesterday, arising out of money-lending transactions. In one of these, in which two Indians were the parties, the claim for payment of \$95 was founded on an I.O.U.

The defence was that defendant signed an I.O.U. for \$25, and that the figures must have been altered.

The Chief Justice, on the case being called, told the plaintiff, through the Court interpreter, that he had grave doubts as to the I.O.U. and had a strong suspicion that the figures on it had been manipulated. He wished to warn the plaintiff that he would refer the document to the Crown Solicitor for consideration. He (the Chief Justice) would not express any further opinion on it meantime. The plaintiff need not say anything on that point unless he liked.

The plaintiff said that what he had sworn to was that he had advanced \$95 to the defendant, but he said nothing about the document, because it was not written in his presence. Defendant took it away and made it out somewhere else. The defendant said the document he signed was for \$25 only.

His lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

MISSING NEEDLES.

Twenty-one tins of needles, each tin containing 10,000 needles, valued at \$32 per tin, were missed from a shop at 121, Queen's Road West. The theft was traced to an employe, who, it was found, had sold the needles at very much below their value, one tin only being recovered. The employe admitted the theft and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Four men who were charged with receiving the needles were remanded until Monday, bail being fixed at \$200 each.

THEFTS FROM WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A former employe at Wellington Barracks, where he was employed as a lamp trimmer, was charged with breaking into the store at the barracks.

Inspector Sim said that in December last the store was broken into on two occasions. On the second occasion the defendant was seen running away, and although he got away, he dropped the key of the store. On Thursday the defendant was seen in Wing Fung Street and was arrested. A quantity of stores was missing.

Defendant admitted the offence, and stated that the key was given to him.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Wood.

POLICE RESERVISTS COMMENDED.

Two Police Reservists were commended by Mr. Melbourne for their action in a snatching case.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold mounted rattan bangle from a girl. It was stated that the girl was walking up the stairway of a house in Stanley Street when the defendant caught her by the leg, dragged her down, snatched the bangle from her wrist, and made off.

A Chinese Police Reservist (P. C. 98), who was in the neighbourhood, saw what had happened, and at once gave chase, at the same time blowing his whistle. The thief ran into Des Vaux Road, and here he was seen by Chief Inspector Royle (of the Police Reserve), who was riding in a tramcar. The Chief Inspector at once alighted, and took up the chase. He followed the thief through several side streets and eventually, when the defendant had reached Des Vaux Road again, Chief Inspector Royle got close enough to trip the man up with his walking stick, and to arrest him.

The thief was sentenced to six months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and ten strokes with the birch. Mr. Melbourne told the Chinese Police Reservist that his conduct was commendable, and also said that Chief Inspector Royle's conduct was highly commendable in jumping off the tramcar and giving chase. If it had not been for his prompt action the man might never have been brought to justice.

KOWLOON PESTS.

When a Chinese was charged with receiving stolen property, Inspector Gordon remarked that during the past few months a large quantity of bicycle lamps, bells and pumps had been stolen from cycles during the tiffin hour at Kowloon. The cycles were left outside houses when the owners were taking tiffin, and when they left the house again they found that a bell, pump or lamp, and sometimes all three, had been removed. A few days ago a boy was arrested as he was in the act of sealing a lamp, and this led to information that which led to another boy being arrested. This again led to the arrest of defendant, from whose second-hand cycle shop at Yau-mai the police recovered four lamps, four bells and one pump. A boy admitted the theft of these articles, stating that the defendant bought them from him.

Defendant claimed that he paid a reasonable price for the goods, and also denied that he knew the things were stolen.

Subsequently, the boys concerned in the case were charged along with the defendant (who was represented by Mr. Agassiz), and another marine hawker was charged with receiving.

One of the boys was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour and ordered to receive ten strokes with the birch, the other boy was sentenced to seven days' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch, and the undefended hawker was fined \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, he having in his possession a bicycle pump belonging to Mr. Hyde of Kowloon.

The shopman, who was defended by Mr. Agassiz, protested that he was not aware the articles were stolen.

Mr. Hyde identified one of the bells produced as his property. Mr. Agassiz contended that the defendant had given the police every assistance, and his actions throughout had been those of an innocent man. Had the defendant bought things which did not concern his particular line of business something might have been made of it. He had merely purchased goods which were brought to him in the ordinary course of his business.

Inspector Gordon denied that defendant had given the police every assistance. They had to go to the shop on three occasions before they could recover all the goods.

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEERS "B" TEAM v. 88th COY. R.G.A.

These teams met in the Hockey League at Happy Valley yesterday. The soldiers proved the stronger team, and at half-time were leading by two goals to nil. Macneil and Caple being the scorers. Great efforts were made in the second half to increase this lead, Smith on one occasion making a fine individual effort, but without success. The Volunteers then took a turn and reduced the lead to a goal, but, in spite of hard work by the forwards, they were unable to equalise, the game ending in a win for the gunners by two goals to one. This win is very useful to the gunners, as they now have only to draw with the "A" team to win the league.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. A. MILITARY TEAM.

For the above match, to be played at Kowloon to-day, Kowloon will be represented by the following:—Dr. C. Forsyth, H. Overy, J. C. Fletcher, L. J. Blackburn, W. L. Weaver, B. D. Evans, W. T. Elson, E. J. Edwards, K. Macaskill, J. V. Braga and J. H. Mead.

UNIVERSITY v. CLUB.

The following will represent the University in the above match to-day at 2 p.m. on the Club ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), R. Ponsonby-Fame, G. E. Marley, K. Brashinsky, J. D. Wright, A. H. Rumliah, A. de Sousa, D. P. Dixon, W. Hall, G. Hall, W. Gittens and A. Ismail. Scorer, G. S. K. Kwok.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There are two matches in the first division of the Hongkong League to-day, the Navy opposing the Royal Engineers, and the Gunners and Club meeting on the Club Ground. The league is still quite an open affair, with the Shropshires holding a slight advantage. The R.G.A. and Navy are practically out of the running, but all the remaining three teams have hopes of coming out on top.

The United Services League may possibly be settled on Wednesday next. The R.G.A. lead with nine points. They meet the R.E. to complete their programme in this league, and by a victory will make their position secure. This victory, however, is by no means assured, and the Gunners will have to go all the way even to share points with their formidable rivals. A draw has been the result of their three previous meetings this year, so this encounter should prove particularly interesting.

"D" Company K.S.L.I. is the most happily situated team in the second division, although the Staff and Departments and "A" Company are following up closely. The South China Athletic are not out of the running yet, but they still have to meet three strong teams in "A" and "D" Companies K.S.L.I. and the Staff and Departments, and may lose to any or all of them.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

1ST DIVISION.

Navy v. R.E.—Navy Ground, Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Bowles. H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

2ND DIVISION.

88rd Company R.G.A. v. Lusitano—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells. Staff and Departments v. S. China Athletic—Military Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

Navy v. Kowloon—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.

SELECTED TEAMS.

Royal Engineers.—Wilkinson, Blumfield and Coxon; Horpott, Smith and Richards; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce. R.G.A.—Devine; Caple and Dickenson; Gorman, Edgeler and Thomas; Youngman, Clutterbuck, Small, Leighton and Halls.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. Table to Date.

Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
"D" Co. K.S.L.I.	8	7	1	0	20	5	14
"A" Co. K.S.L.I.	8	6	1	1	23	2	13
Staff and Deps.	8	6	1	1	15	7	13
S. China Ath.	8	4	1	1	9	4	9
88th Co. R.G.A.	7	3	2	2	8	6	8
13rd Co. R.G.A.	7	1	2	4	9	7	6
Lusitano	6	2	2	2	8	10	6
R.E. Regt.	10	2	6	2	10	21	6
Navy Regt.	7	1	5	1	8	19	3
87th Co. R.G.A.	6	0	6	3	2	10	3
Kowloon	6	1	6	1	4	26	3

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' GOLF.

Those ladies who have not sent in a sufficient number of cards for handicapping may still send them in up to February 9th (inclusive) in time to receive

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, January 29th.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

For some reason or other China New Year—or, as it is now officially termed, the Spring Festival—was on this occasion observed more generally than in recent years. For instance, last year businesses and shops closed for two or three days only, whereas this year business has been practically suspended, or will be suspended, for eight days. Peking certainly gave itself up to holiday-making. Of course there was no cracker-firing or bomb-exploding. Such noises might create alarms that something in the nature of a revolution was being attempted, and it can readily be seen that the old-time celebrations would afford an excellent opportunity for such enterprises. It is pleasant to be able to report that the occasion passed off without incident. The President held a reception on the Spring Festival, but there was no break in the conduct of official business as in the old days. Generally speaking, the outlook at China New Year was distinctly better than any one would have predicted two months ago.

The political outlook is brighter, too, than it has been for some time. Parliament is showing a more reasonable disposition, and both Houses are endeavouring to compose their differences on the several subjects on which they have hitherto disagreed, notably in respect of the Draft Constitution and the Pao-li Smelting Syndicate Agreement. The movement for the suppression of Parliament does not seem to have gathered much way. Doubtless its supporters realise that it is dangerous these days to suppress even an indifferent Parliament. At any rate, there is every reason to believe that the monarchist agitation will die an early death.

FOREIGN MINISTER ILL.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang's indisposition has been causing anxiety to his friends. The veteran diplomat has no abiding faith in medical men. He has his own theories on the subject of life and health, but the warning addressed to him by a medical man who was called in could not very well be disregarded, and the Foreign Minister had, perforce, to remain in his room. He caught a bad chill, and at his advanced age complications might have supervened. Happily, he is rather better at the moment of writing, but so great was the anxiety of his relatives that Madame Wu came up from Shanghai to-day. Dr. Wu has the satisfaction of having completed the Chengchiatun negotiations, but the French question remains outstanding. I was told that the old gentleman went to sleep during an important conversation in one of the Foreign Legations a few days ago, an incident which has caused much amused comment.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on the Chengchiatun incident and questions arising out of it have been concluded by an exchange of Notes which took place on Monday last. The Japanese "demands," which numbered four, were all conceded. These related to the reprimand of the General Commanding the 28th Division, the punishment of the officers responsible, publication of a proclamation enjoining the Chinese in the districts concerned to treat Japanese soldiers and civilians with proper respect, and the payment of \$500 compensation to the Japanese merchant whose quarrel with the Chinese started the fracas. Four "desires" were also addressed to the Chinese Government respecting the appointment of police advisers and military advisers and instructors, but the Peking authorities felt unable to accede to these, and also declined to agree to the wishes of the Japanese Government in regard to the establishment of Japanese police-stations in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The Chinese Government also declined to recognise the right of the Japanese to establish police-stations, and protested against those already established, but the *aides-memoire* presented by the Japanese Ministry indicated that the Tokyo Government would carry out its wishes in this respect should necessity demand it.

SEVERE COLD.

The arctic conditions which have prevailed lately have taken a great toll of life, especially in the North. In Peking many people have perished. It is reported that an American soldier died the other day as the result of exposure while on guard. Numbers of poor people have succumbed to the severe cold these nights in spite of the philanthropic efforts to assist all those in dire distress.

THE VAICHALOPU DINNER.

An interesting event was the dinner given last Friday night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to foreign friends and foreign correspondents. The company numbered over sixty, and the Vice-Minister acted as host in the absence of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who was indisposed. Everybody present seemed to enjoy the Chinese food in its European dressing, and the absence of speeches.

FINANCIAL.

The China New Year payments were met by the Government and the various Departments much better than was anticipated, and the financial outlook is very much improved, although, curiously enough, the notes of both the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications have depreciated slightly during the holidays.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TENNIS RACKETS

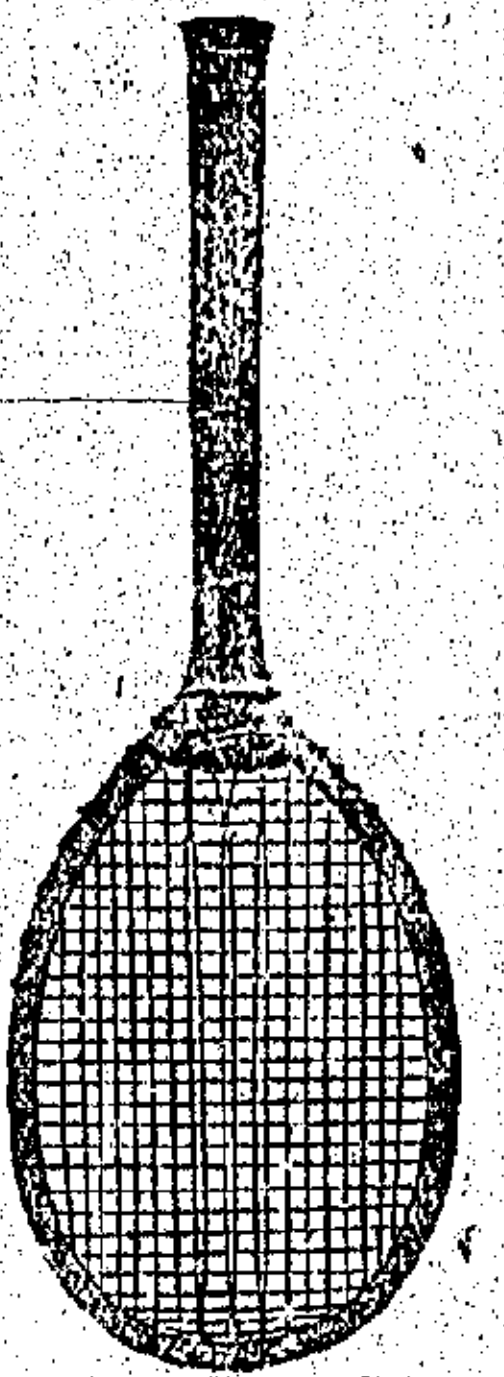
INCLUDING

"GOLD-MEDAL," "STADIUM," THE "IZ," "LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY," ETC.

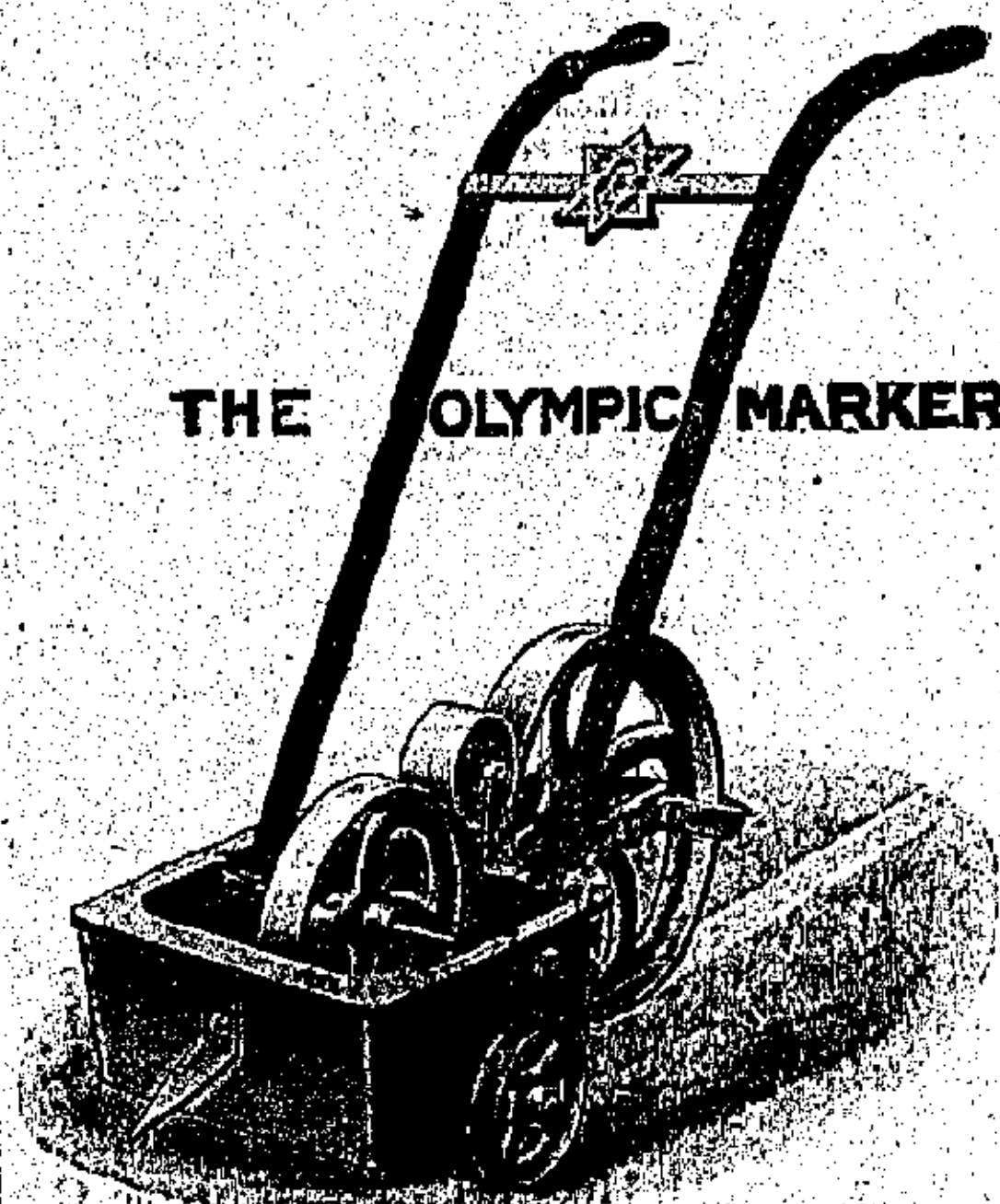
TENNIS POSTS AND-NETS.

TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.



COURT MARKERS.



HAVE NO RUBBER BANDS TO PERISH. THEY PRODUCE WELL DEFINED LINES. EASILY MANIPULATED. PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Powell

TELEPHONE 348

LADIES' SMART SHOES

AND EVERYDAY FOOTWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

FROM \$12.50 PER PAIR. NOW ON SHOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED A BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd. [253]

WANTED.

YOUNG GIRL to look after Small Baby during the day.
Apply—
55, NATHAN ROAD.
Kowloon, any morning. [254]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNMENT for two children, six and five years. Good salary offered.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [239]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abtainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BALBY & Co., Ltd.
Kowloon. [165]

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER ELEKT. HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE OFFICE of this Agency has This Day been REMOVED to St. George's Building, Second Floor, Room No. 5. (Entrance from Chater Road).
Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [247]

SECOND 54 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 28th December, the Russo Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above loan up to the 15th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The word is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

ADAM GIBSON,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1917. [250]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at Dr. de Becker's Chambers, 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, Japan, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION, that is to say:

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the Resolution as set forth above be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of Mr. Maurice Ruggie, the Representative of the Company in Japan, of No. 82, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, to be Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, with full general discretionary powers in addition to those legally vested in voluntary Liquidators.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
F. W. HILL,
Secretary. [249]

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY Yawl "FEATHERS"
Apply—
STANLEY S. MOORE,
JOHNSTON, STOKES & MASTER. [242]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LTD., TODAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.

LODGE & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. [213]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the

Kowloon and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1917. [223]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1917. [227]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246 for Five Shares each, £25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of AMBROSE HARRISON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 538, for Five Shares, Nos. 5576/5580, standing in the Register in the name of AMBROSE HARRISON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAY KOON, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

WELLBURN, No. 78, THE PEAK.
From 1st April, 1917.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [245]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 103, TAN PHAN), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.

Apply—
LINSTAD & DAVIS. [246]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply to—
"H. W. L." 1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princess Building. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO" MESS, No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, as present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy. Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H." Date of "Daily Press" Office. [86]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [106]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [73]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACRLOYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 H.P. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 5070 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [191]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone 914. [12]

DEATHS.

BUNGEY—At Moukden, on January 17th, Mabel Kate, the beloved wife of William Slade Bungey.

MATHER—At Brondesbury, London, on 1st February, KATE HUNDELL MATHER, age 62, late of Hongkong. [252]

RICHARDSON—In England, on January 24th, George Richardson, formerly of Messrs. Geo. Richardson & Co., Bradford, Yorkshire. (By telegram).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, G.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 3RD FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT CANTON.

THE joint Conference of the National Medical Association and the Medical Missionary Association at Canton—the home of the first Western hospital established in China—has just concluded its sessions after a very pleasant and profitable week. It was attended by upwards of one hundred and fifty medical practitioners—sixty-four of whom were foreigners and—ninety-two Chinese—and the proceedings were marked by a fine spirit of good-will and co-operation. Great interest in the gathering was shown by H.E. the Civil Governor, who not only entertained the visitors at a banquet but also attended several of their business meetings and promised to do all that lay in his power to further the cause of public health in the province of Kwangtung. In token of their appreciation, both Associations elected H.E. Excellency an Honorary Member. Some unusually good papers on subjects of professional interest were read, in several cases by women. Dealing with "Some Problems before the Medical Profession of China," Dr. WU LIEN TEH, president of the National Medical Association, pointed out that in China the progress of medicine within recent years has

been much influenced by the Japanese school of thought, which in several respects runs in a contrary direction to that of the West. For example, almost every graduate of a Japanese Medical College practising in China puts up in his consulting quarters a few beds for the accommodation of patients and calls it a hospital. He advertises largely in the local papers, and, to ensure a regular connection with his patients, he makes a nominal composite charge for three consecutive visits, prescribes a series of medicines at every visit and makes a handsome profit on them. In other words, he studies the psychology of the Chinese patient, who objects to a regular fee for professional attendance but regards as fair full payment for medicine prescribed. In the opinion of Dr. Wu, the Japanese influence will tend to increase as time goes on, and something will have to be done to meet it. To British practitioners of course these methods are anathema, but there is a good deal of wisdom in the old saying that when one goes to Rome one must do as Romans do. In the big modern cities of South America medical practitioners of all nationalities advertise in the Press their names, addresses, qualifications, and hours of consultation without any apparent loss of dignity, and, after all, it would seem to the layman that there is very little difference between this and exhibiting the customary brass plate and a red lamp outside a practitioner's house. Whatever conflict of opinion this question may arouse, however, there can be no doubt that there will be general agreement with Dr. Wu's demand for a classification of medical schools in China. Owing to the absence of a common policy the existing schools adopt different schedules of study, and, as a result, their standards vary greatly. To make matters worse, the Central Government and the provincial authorities have set up standards of their own, each independent of the other, and, being unguided by professional advice, have made "irreparable mistakes." Dr. Wu urges the establishment of a Central Medical Council to exercise functions similar to those of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Conference has passed a resolution in this sense for submission to the Board of Education at Peking.

The Conference has also unanimously expressed its "deep concern at the enormous and rapidly increasing importation of morphine" and its conviction that "the uncontrolled use of this drug will do far more harm to China than was ever done by opium." "This imminent danger," it is added, "can only be averted by the Chinese Government enforcing without delay the provisions of the Hague Opium Convention of January 23rd, 1912 (including adequate Pharmacy Laws), so as to confine the use of morphine to legitimate medicinal uses." In a paper devoted to this subject Dr. Wu drew attention to the fact that the export of morphine from Great Britain—which has become almost the sole source of supply since the blockade of Germany and Austria—rose from 5½ tons in 1911 to 14 tons in 1914. The largest importer of this drug is Japan, but she re-exports it to China by way of Antung, Dalny, and Formosa. Referring to this evil in his annual trade report for 1915, Mr. F. E. TAYLOR, the Statistical Secretary to the Chinese Maritime Customs, says:—"Another and more serious result of the prohibition of opium has been the spread of the morphia habit, which has led to the development of one of the most profitable trades in the country." The trade is illegal, but "the drug is so easily smuggled that the prohibition is practically a dead letter."

Mr. TAYLOR goes on to explain that the drug is sent to Japan by registered post via Siberia. It is released by the Post Office in Japan after payment of import duty, which is refunded on re-export to Korea or Dairen, and now, presumably, to Kinschow. Large quantities of morphia are introduced into Manchuria, where the evil habit is spreading rapidly, and Shantung is now in a favourable position to obtain the drug; while the commencement of morphia manufacture in Formosa leads to the expectation that the province of Fukien will not be neglected. In Harbin the Russian authorities take vigorous steps to prevent the sale of the drug, any Russian

subject found in possession of the poison being sent to prison, while Chinese offenders are handed over to the Chinese authorities. The Russian police, however, cannot arrest Japanese without the consent of the Japanese Consul. In the Japanese Railway Settlement of Changchun the traffic goes on quite openly. The Japanese dealers employ Chinese agents, who carry a quantity of filled syringes and give injections in quiet corners and back streets for three or four cents. In this way the deplorable morphia habit is being rapidly spread, and its effects are much worse and much more quickly apparent than those caused by opium smoking, as the victim soon becomes incapable of work of any kind. It has been estimated that the annual profits of this disastrous traffic do not fall far short of £1,000,000. In the light of these disclosures it is obviously high time that steps were taken to arrest the spread of the evil.

The United States Court for China has left Shanghai for Canton on its annual southern circuit.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th January amounted to 16,223 tons and the sales to 35,321 tons.

A stevedore coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by falling down the hold of a ship in the harbour.

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whampoa Conservancy, who has been laid up with a broken leg, expects to be back at work in a few days.

The foundation-stone of the new building in Bridge's street for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will be laid by the Bishop of Victoria on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst.

Sir Matthew Nathan, at one time Governor of Hongkong and recently under secretary for Ireland, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned to the Colony. To-morrow (Sunday) he will preach at the Church parade at Mount Austin in the morning, and at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, in the evening.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat Baga Guild, \$75; Wesleyan Chinese Church, \$23.13; Rhenish Mission Church, \$10.

The police have received a report to the effect that at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday a fire broke out at the Wai Sang cotton and knitting factory, Causeway Bay, owned by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. The fire was extinguished by the employees, damage to the extent of \$200 being done.

The Post Office cash-on-delivery system has been extended to the parcel post with the British Post Office agency at Shanghai. As from January 1st insured and uninsured parcels bearing trade charges have been accepted at all post-offices in the United Kingdom for transmission to Shanghai.

Among the marriages announced to take place in the Colony shortly are the following:—Benjamin Roger Branch, sworn measurer, Hongkong Hotel, and Miss Henrietta Augusta Schmidt, 6, Beaconsfield Arcade; Arthur Marshall Wood, architect, Shamoon, Canton, and Miss Christina Gittins, 75, The Peak.

The collections in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen, and the money will be earmarked for the support of Chaplains and Institutes for Mine-sweepers at important bases at home. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, will preach at 11 a.m.

Staff Paymaster A. E. Aylen, R.N., has been promoted fleet paymaster. He served in the China War of 1900, and was landed with Captain Sir George Warrender for the relief of Peking, receiving the China medal and the Peking clasp. He qualified as a Russian interpreter in October, 1902, and, as such, accompanied the crews of the *Vladivostok* and *Korietz*, sunk at Chemulpo, from Hongkong to Colombo in the steamer *Yamaguchi* in 1903.

The death is announced of Captain William Frederic Johnson, R.N., in his eighty-seventh year. He was the only surviving brother of Sir Charles Johnson Brooks, the Rajah of Sarawak. Captain Johnson commanded landing parties in several actions in the Chinese War between 1896 and 1898, including Fatsah Creek, under Admiral Keppel, Macao, and the taking of Canton Hankow, and the Taku forts when serving as A.D.C. to General Sir Horace Grant.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

"GRAVE CRISIS" REACHED.

WILD GERMAN THREATS OF NEW "FRIGHTFULNESS."

MUCH BRITISH ACTIVITY.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA INDIGNANT.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY INEVITABLE.

WASHINGTON, February 1st.

There is high indignation at the German note, and the opinion is freely expressed that a severance of relations is inevitable.

GREAT BRITAIN SINGLED OUT FOR ATROCITIES.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The passage in Bethmann-Hollweg's peroration, "the Admiralty and fleet are firmly convinced that Great Britain will be brought to peace by force of arms and the result of experience of submarine warfare," is taken as the text for German Press comments, the papers unanimously singling out Great Britain as the enemy, and promising unheard of terrors which will "mortally hit the island people."

AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The semi-official Austrian organ, the *Freidenkblatt*, hopes that peace, for which the world is longing, will be brought nearer by the employment of the strongest means against the "tyrant of the seas."

NO FEARS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 1st.

The papers, while recognising that the task of the Allied fleets is daily becoming harder, refuse to be intimidated by the threat of further atrocities at the very moment when the enemy's force is failing.

SECRET SESSION OF REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The Reichstag will debate on Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in secret session.

MR. TAFT'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, February 2nd.

In the New Hampshire Legislature Mr. Taft said a dangerous crisis had arisen in German-American relations, and he emphasised the necessity of hastening military and naval preparedness.

GERMANY TO BE WARNED.

WASHINGTON, February 2nd.

It is believed that a communication has been sent, or is about to be sent, to Germany warning her against unrestricted submarine warfare, and threatening the severance of relations if Germany persists in breaking her pledge to the United States.

INDICATIONS AS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL CERTAIN STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN, THROUGH THE NAVY AND THE TREASURY, SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN PORTS AND OTHER INTERESTS.

NEW YORK HARBOUR.

NEW YORK, February 2nd.

The port is not sealed.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW YORK HARBOUR CLOSED.

NEW YORK, February 1st.

The harbour was closed last evening, all departures being forbidden, and a torpedo boat stopped all arrivals at the quarantine island.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT GERMAN MERCHANTMEN ARE PREPARING TO DASH OUT TO SEA.

Police are guarding the docks, where five Hamburg-America liners are interned.

TEXT OF NEW GERMAN NOTE.

ALL LIMITATIONS TO BE ABANDONED.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The text of the German Note to America, which has been published, expresses agreement by Germany, to a great extent, with President Wilson's wishes and principles, but regrets that the attitude of her enemies renders impossible a realisation of these sublime aims immediately.

The plans of the Central Powers were not aimed at the destruction or crushing of their enemies, and were quite compatible with the rights of other nations, and especially of Belgium, which, as the German Chancellor declared a few weeks ago, Germany never intended to annex, but solely wanted to take the precaution that Belgium, with whom Germany desires to live in good and neighbourly relations, should not be used by the enemy for hostile designs.

For two and a half years England has misused her naval power in a wicked attempt to force Germany into submission by hunger, and she persists in a starvation war which does not hit the fighting forces of her opponent, but forces women and children, the sick and the old, to suffer grievous privations, which are endangering the people's strength. Thus the British lust for power-cold-bloodedly increases the sufferings of the world without regard to law, humanity, or protests from severely prejudiced neutral nations. After an attempt to reach an understanding which was answered by an enemy announcement that intensified the war, the Government must continue the battle, forced upon it and for existence, with all its weapons, and must therefore abandon all limitations which it has up to the present imposed upon itself in the employment of its fighting weapons, trusting that the American people and Government will not close its eyes to the reason for this resolution and for its necessity.

The German Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the high standpoint of impartiality, and will also help to prevent further misery and avoidable sacrifice of human lives.

The Note expresses the expectation that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the blockaded zones, and its subjects against entrusting passengers and goods to vessels trading in the harbours of the blockaded zones.

SPAIN CAREFUL.

MADRID, February 1st.

After the Cabinet had discussed the German Note, the Minister of the Interior conferred with the editors of newspapers and communicated to them the contents of the Note. He added that in view of the necessity of defending Spanish neutrality, and in view of the gravity of the situation, he appealed to the patriotism of them all to observe a discreet composure, as he feared that when the purport of the Note, which meant the interruption of foreign trade and grave internal dislocation, became known, disorders might occur, particularly in the eastern districts. The Note also made it necessary to prevent all unnecessary consumption of commodities.

The newspapers declare that the new submarine campaign promised by Germany threatens Spain with hunger and ruin, and significantly remarks that Spain is waiting to see what the United States will do.

STATEMENTS BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

GERMANY WILL "ACCEPT ALL CONSEQUENCES."

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

In the Reichstag, the German Chancellor, in announcing the decision in favour of unrestricted submarine warfare, stated that Germany's submarines had been very considerably increased, since last Spring, and they hoped to render the difficulties of the *Entente*, owing to the world's bad corn harvest, unbearable. They would also make the coal question of Italy and France more critical, and would cut off Britain's supply of ore for munitions, and timber for the coal mines. He was of opinion that the dangers to Germany of unrestricted submarine warfare had been greatly decreased, and quoted the opinion of General von Hindenburg, that the military situation permitted Germany to accept all consequences.

THE TIME FOR A DECISIVE BLOW.

Continuing, the Chancellor said the *Entente*'s difficulties were being rendered more acute by the increased lack of cargo space, in respect of which time, and submarine and cruiser warfare, had prepared the ground for a decisive blow to be asserted, while the disadvantages to Germany therefrom had correspondingly decreased since last spring. He continued:—General von Hindenburg a few days ago described the situation to me as follows:—"Our front is firm on all sides. We have everywhere requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good. I am confident that the military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences of unrestricted submarine warfare, and as this in all circumstances is a means to injure our enemies most grievously, it must begin."

WE STAKE EVERYTHING.

Proceeding the Chancellor said—"We cannot discuss the enemy's conditions, which could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. We are challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge, and stake everything. We shall be victorious."

The Chancellor declared that a most important fact was the number of Germany's submarines, which had very considerably increased, compared with last spring. Thereby a firm basis has been created throughout the world which had already caused Britain, France and Italy serious difficulties, which Germany firmly hoped to make unbearable by means of unrestricted submarine warfare.

He also pointed out the vital necessity of coal for the war, a question which, he declared, was critical in Italy and France, and which the German submarines will render more critical still. Moreover, especially as regarded England, there was the question of the supply of ore for munitions and timber for coal mines.

The Chancellor remarked that the submarine warfare had been pressed into its last acute stage. He admitted that last March, and again in September, he was opposed to unrestricted submarine warfare. The moment had not then come, "but to-day the moment has come when we, with the greatest prospect of success, can dare this enterprise. I am in agreement with the Supreme Army Command that ruthless submarine warfare will bring us nearer to a victorious peace."

MR. ASQUITH CONFIDENT.

LONDON, February 1st.

Speaking at Ladybank, Mr. Asquith denounced the new German statement regarding submarine warfare. He admitted that the situation was grave, but said that the Navy, and measures such as the arming of merchantmen, and the acceleration and construction and allocation of tonnage resources of the Allies, were all being used in order to counter the campaign.

Mr. Asquith also said that victory for the Allies was inevitable. The notion that the struggle was about to end in a stalemate was a mere dream. He urged all to subscribe to the utmost to the War Loan, and also the necessity of mobilising and organising labour.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

EQUAL TO A DECLARATION OF WAR.

LONDON, February 1st.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the *World* characterises the German Note as, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States. It says that President Wilson must carry out the terms of his own ultimatum so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States, and that thereafter the United States must adopt the measures necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. "If this means war on Germany, so be it."

The other newspapers print similar comments. They agreed that Germany's new war-zone order is a counsel of desperation, and is insulting and intolerable.

IMMEDIATE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS URGED.

NEW YORK, February 1st.

The newspapers consider Germany's announcement of ruthless submarine warfare as the gravest issue of the war, and many urge the immediate severance of diplomatic relations.

Several papers, notably the *World*, are in favour of handing Count Berstorff his passports.

SITUATION "MOST GRAVE."

WASHINGTON, February 1st.

President Wilson and Mr. Lansing conferred for an hour, after which it became known that the Government had already begun to formulate definite steps with reference to submarine warfare. The situation is regarded as most grave. It is intimated that some kind of action has already been taken, but the nature of it is not indicated.

HOLLAND ANXIOUS.

TIME FOR DECISIVE ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, competent circles regard Germany's announcement of ruthless submarine warfare with grave anxiety.

The Dutch press dwells on the risks of cutting off sea-borne imports, and experts state that there will be an entire paralysis of industry though Germany's latest threat.

The *Telegraph* states that Germany is resorting to new and desperate action because she is aware she cannot win, and the time has come when it is "now or never"; what Holland must seriously ask where her interests lie safest, and the reply thereto is not doubtful, for the Allies are "fighting for the freedom of our country."

The *Handelsblad* associates the recent rumours of German troop concentrations and fortifications on Holland's eastern frontier with a new German measure, and deduces that Germany is convinced Holland will be forced to take up arms.

TURKEY'S LATEST.

SUPPRESSION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE.

LONDON, January 31st.

Reuter learns that the Turks are trying to suppress the Arabic language, and also to eliminate Arabic from the Mohammedan religion by introducing non-Arabic prayers.

KING AND TERRITORIALS.

ROYAL HEARTFELT THANKS.

LONDON, January 31st.

His Majesty the King, in his letter to the Lords Lieutenant, referring to the Territorials, says:—"It is with much pleasure that I welcome this opportunity of thanking them with all my heart for their services."

BRITAIN'S PRODUCE.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS.

LONDON, February 1st.

Mr. R. E. Prothero (President of the Board of Agriculture) speaking at Maidstone on the fixing of product prices, appealed to farmers to cultivate to the greatest extent so as to induce India, Egypt and the Dominions to follow their example in the sacrifice of war profits, and thus enter into a great movement whereby we should be able to snap our fingers at Chicago speculation.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 1st.

The cotton market upon opening experienced an unprecedented break, but recovered later. The stock markets were similarly affected, and there was the wildest selling since the war.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADE IN GERMANY.

ENDEAVOURS TO COVER UP "BRITANNIC" OUTRAGE.

LONDON, February 1st.

The Admiralty announces that a German wireless message alleges that the *Britannic* carried 2,500 British soldiers, and not invalids. This allegation is based on the sworn testimony of Albert Messany, an Austrian singer, who was interned at Malta on the outbreak of war, and returned to England on the *Britannic*.

The only true statement in Messany's story is the fact that he returned on the *Britannic* because he was an invalid, for which he was repatriated.

German press messages are filled with similar falsehoods with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the latest methods of warfare.

It is announced that it cannot be too emphatically re-stated that never since the beginning of the war have any lunatics and hospital staff embarked on any British hospital ships.

GERMAN PROHIBITIONS.

THE WAR ON SHIPPING.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The memorandum accompanying the German note prohibits traffic in waters around Britain, France and Italy, and certain areas of the Mediterranean. The exceptions are from America to Falmouth, and Flushing to Southwold. It permits an American passenger service with Falmouth once weekly, defining the routes such ships must follow, and elaborate signs which ships must carry. The American Government must also guarantee that such ships do not carry contraband.

Germany has notified Holland that she is willing to make special provision in respect of mail and passenger traffic from Flushing to Southwold.

A WAY OUT.

CHARLESTON (S. Carolina), Feb. 2nd.

The German freighter *Liebenfels*, which has been tied up since the war, has sunk. The Captain declined the assistance of tugs. It is believed that the vessel was scuttled.

EARLIER CABLES.

MORE SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 1st.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Cambrian Range* (British), *Poodonoro* (Portuguese), *Argo* and *Hallbjørn* (Norwegian), a British trawler and a Danish schooner.

The *Cambrian Range* was sunk by a German raider before January 17th.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, February 1st.

A Russian wireless official message says:—"Our warships captured five boats near Antolia."

GERMANY AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, February 1st.

The German memorandum states that the route from the west and south of France to the west of England will remain free for hospital ships.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

CLEARING ENEMY OUT OF TRENCHES.

LONDON, February 1st.

A Russian wireless official message says:—"Despite appalling gas and frost, we cleared the enemy out of the Kalsum high road and re-occupied trenches."

We frustrated on Wednesday three attacks against the heights eastward of Jakobeni, having taken prisoners there on Tuesday of more than a thousand.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We have improved our position northward of Beaumont Hamel, and carried out a successful raid south-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed attempts to approach our line south-eastward of Armentieres, and eastward of Ypres. Two other attacks were made in the neighbourhood of Wytchaete by strong parties dressed in white. They were beaten back with heavy casualties. The enemy's artillery has been more active southward of Ypres."

CALM ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, February 1st.

A *communiqué* says:—"There is nothing to report except a lively artillery duel at Hartmanns Wierkopf and east of Metzeral."

BRITISH CAPTURES IN JANUARY.

LONDON, February 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British took 1,228 German prisoners during January, including 27 officers.

Among the regiments who specially distinguished themselves was the second battalion of the third New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AEROPLANE FIRES FIFTY SHELLS.

LONDON, February 1st.

A French *communiqué* says that a French air squadron bombed railway stations and depots at Curchy and Voyennes, and bivouacs east of Nois. A French aeroplane gun fired fifty shells on concentrations at Meziul, Saint-Nicolas, and Herly, on the Somme.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN H. M. JONES, V.C.

Captain Henry Michael Jones, V.C., died at Eastbourne on December 18th, aged 80. He was the oldest surviving member of the Victoria Cross, which was awarded to him for bravery in the Crimean War. He was wounded dangerously at the assault on the Redan. He entered the Consular Service in 1858, and became Minister Resident in Bangkok in 1880. This post he held for five years, when he went to South America, and retired in 1898. Captain Jones carried the Queen's Colours of the Royal Fusiliers at the Alma, where he was shot through the jawbone, and he was known as "Alma Jones." General Sir Henry Brassell Tison, K.C.B., who died at Surbiton on Dec. 2st, aged 80, entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1854. He saw considerable service during the second China War. From August 26th to September 5th, 1860, he commanded a detachment at the capture of a battery and the destruction of 100 junks and 230 guns on an expedition against pirates at Kulan Island, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In June, 1860, he was present at the attack on the Peking Forts, and at the capture of the Taku forts in 1860. Brevet-Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) H. C. Holman, who is appointed D.A. and Q.M.G. with temporary rank as major-general, belongs to the Indian Army. He won the D.S.O. in the China Expedition and the C.M.G. in the present war.

CHINESE SENATE AND GAMBLING.

THE SITUATION IN KWANGSI.

In the Chinese Senate on the 25th January, a discussion took place on a resolution submitted by Mr. Chun-wu, proposing the prohibition of all forms of gambling in Kwangsi. A committee, to which it had been remitted, recommended that the principle of the resolution should be adopted, but that it should be worded in the form of an interpellation. Mr. Ma Chun-wu said that out of a total receipt of nearly \$10,000,000 from gambling licences, only \$1,600,000 went to the Government. Even as a financial scheme the removal of the gambling prohibition was a failure. But he must call attention to the sufferings of the people of Kwangsi, so eloquently brought out by the numerous telegrams from this province. He called on the House to deliver the many families from the evils of licensed gambling. He objected to the recommendation of the committee to change the resolution into an interpellation. He said a recommendation was made to the same effect some time before but the Government had done nothing to ameliorate the sufferings of the people of Kwangsi. He therefore insisted on making the recommendation a resolution. Other members laid stress on the fact that by permitting gambling, to take place openly in Kwangsi, the officials were deliberately allowing the people to violate the criminal law. Other views expressed were on the relative merits of making the recommendation an interpellation or a resolution. The question was finally referred to the second reading. —*Peking Gazette*.

NEW ENEMY RESPECT FOR
MR. LLOYD GEORGE.A GREAT STATESMAN AND AN
IDEALIST.

Mr. Lloyd George has suddenly acquired enormous prestige in Germany. A few weeks ago he was in enemy eyes a worthless demagogue, a mere phrase-maker, a figure of contempt; to-day he is perhaps the most formidable being in Europe, the miraculous organiser, the "strong man" of the hour. Whatever other reasons that may be for the change, it may at all events be taken as symptomatic of the new and still growing recognition of Great Britain's unexpected and alarming military power.

A leading National Liberal deputy, Herr Stresemann, frankly confessed at Cologne that "we have underestimated Mr. Lloyd George." This had been brought home to Germans by the weight of steel that has been raining for months upon the Somme front. "Mr. Lloyd George," he added, "is perhaps the most capable man in England at present." He had to his credit "an achievement without parallel"; he had made England a greater power than Germany; her output of ammunition had for a time exceeded the German production.

But a still more remarkable tribute to the new Prime Minister is Herr Bernhard's character-sketch in the *Vossische Zeitung*. It is a not unsympathetic attempt to solve the riddle of a baffling, yet extraordinarily powerful personality. "We must be careful," he said, "not to look at events and personalities through the spectacles of our own wishes. Just as with Chamberlain in the past, so now with Mr. Lloyd George, prejudices led to distorted judgment. Yet the man who has just taken the reins of government in Great Britain is 'the greatest British statesman since Chamberlain.'"

He is said to be ambitious, aggressive, hungry for power. But when has there ever been a born politician who did not count among the peculiarities of his character ambition, aggressiveness and lust for power? Is it a fault? It all depends upon whether the politician aims solely at the gratification of his own selfish ambition and hunger for power, or whether he also serves his Fatherland; whether, in short, he is a demagogue or a statesman. And Lloyd George is a statesman. Moreover, he is a statesman with ideals, and these he has pursued unwaveringly despite apparent inconsistencies.

A DEMOCRAT BY INSTINCT.

The continuous thread in his career is his sympathy for "the bottom deck." As a boy and in early manhood, says Herr Bernhard, he knew what need and poverty meant. "Lloyd George's dream has been to fight misery out of a land 'that glitters with wealth.' And to this dream he has remained true as an agitator, a member of Parliament, and a Minister. He has, as a Liberal, fought for his social policy with liberal methods. He carried through his famous Budget, which bore most heavily on incomes, property, and successions, and he made an honest effort to show that England has the means to deal with social evils even without protective duties. Hence he was denounced and reviled by the City and the Conservatives as no Minister ever was before."

The war has come, and though perhaps it may make a difference in his methods, it will not affect his aim. "The war has enhanced and strengthened the power of this pre-eminent organiser who in a twinkling has organised the production of munitions in the State, as previously he studied, almost overnight, the taxation systems of all countries."

Mr. Lloyd George has not accepted the support of the Labour party on merely sentimental grounds. English working men know that in his soul there still glows as brightly as ever a burning desire to alleviate all the misery and poverty which once, obscured his childhood days. Lloyd George will continue to remain the Social Reform Minister. And he will, if Liberal methods fail, have resort to Conservative methods."

Herr Bernhard thinks that "Mr. Lloyd George now, as always, has luck on his side." It is lucky that "England after the war will have to go over to Protective tariffs." During the war State control of industry has been found necessary. "Later on he will be unable to oppose State monopolies, and with a smile of satisfaction he will use the funds derived therefrom for his social policy. After the war English Liberalism, like Liberalism in nearly every other country, will become Social and Imperialist in the widest sense—or it will cease to be. And it will depend upon English Liberalism and not upon Lloyd George whether in the future this statesman who has to-day formed his Cabinet with Conservatives will belong to Conservative or Liberal politics in England."

STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE PEACE.

Herr Bernhard, so far from thinking like most of his countrymen that the British Prime Minister is a ruthless Jingo and "bitter-ender," finds comfort in Mr. Lloyd George's very strength and prestige. "Once his Fatherland had entered into the struggle he held it his duty to maintain the national moral and to devote all the energy he possesses to rendering service to his country. He may or may not believe in victory. But he knows that in the final outcome he who shows himself strong will reap the greatest advantage. Therefore he talks ostentatiously of his firmness and confidence in victory, and is the support of those who in the hour of danger need to be comforted by others. Perhaps he will rush on the war to the extreme end. Perhaps—strange as this may sound to-day—he is already a friend of peace. In any case peace can be brought about by all countries only by that kind of statesman, in whose strength his own countrymen who are fighting have confidence. The weakling might bring back

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CONCERNING COURAGE.

[BY G. LE BON.]

Life is a precious possession to man, but he readily sacrifices it under certain circumstances especially in obedience to ancestral impulses which are stronger than the instinct of self-preservation.

Courage is resistance to the natural fear of danger. It is compounded of various elements which make up a complex whole that appears under different aspects. It may be accidental, and in that case is comparatively easy to practise; but when it assumes a continuous form it is a more difficult matter, except when habit makes it almost unconscious.

The European War gives us the opportunity of making a great many very interesting psychological reflections on the subject of courage, for the observations recorded on the various battlefields are most instructive. Among the letters which I have received from the Front, I have selected the following one, written by M. de B., an artillery officer:—"With regard to gallantry the war has made me distinguish a whole gamut of qualities which I had before lumped together in more or less confusion."

In the first place I have come to realise the truth of the Spanish expression, which says of a man, 'He was brave on such and such a day.'

"The most admirable quality in gallantry is that which impels a man to leave a place of safety, although he is not under the excitement of battle, and to plunge with cool calculation into some danger which he knows and has estimated to its full extent."

"True courage is prudent, and limits itself strictly to what is necessary; it does not ever bluster, unless the soldiers are wavering and have to be carried along by the force of example."

"The courage of one and the same body of men is all or nothing according to circumstances, a fact which is especially true for the very susceptible French temperament. A body of Germans would certainly vary less in this respect."

The men's confidence in their officers is a most important factor, for the very same soldiers will succeed or fail under identical circumstances, simply according to the way they are led."

French military courage has changed greatly since the beginning of the war, and has necessarily lost its hasty and impulsive character, which cost us so many men. The soldiers were at first entirely under the influence of the obsolete methods which the General Staff had never modified, and hence they exposed themselves to the enemy's fire and flung themselves insanely upon enemy batteries that came close to them and mowed them down without suffering any loss in turn. Such tactics, of course, soon led to disastrous defeat, and contributed to the success of the Germans quite as much as did the incapacity of French generalship."

A German General emphasises this point in an interview which was published by the *Wuppertal* of October 6th, 1914:—"Your infantry deserves great praise, but it has serious, nay terrible, defects, of which the most dangerous is its courage. Your foot-soldiers expose themselves without protection, and seem to take a delight in being targets of themselves. It is an awful matter to aim at them and to hit them. Of course it is heroic, but it is preposterous."

You think that courage is always advantageous, and so it is in cases like the storming of fortified places or bayonet charges. But too much courage in soldiers is more often a nuisance than an advantage. You do not realise this, but it is true, nevertheless. You do not seem to know that if you want to conquer you must conceal yourself, disguise your approach, expose yourself to the enemy as little as may be, dig a hole in the ground and lie snug in it, make use of every rock and recess in the countryside, see the enemy and not be seen by him."

"Perhaps you will learn all this some day by seeing us do it. You must run every risk in battle, but none outside it."

The soldiers have finally learned from experience what their officers had forgotten to teach them in time of peace.—M. A. B.

LUCKY THIRTEENTH CHILD.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF A MAN
WHO DIED RICH.

Thirteen is not always unlucky, and Robert Brain, leather seller, who lived to the age of 80, and was buried at Croydon, boasted that he was the thirteenth child of his parents, "and the lucky one." He leaves a fortune which may possibly run into six figures.

Forty years ago he succeeded to the business of his parents, and began prospering. By shrewd bargaining his wealth rapidly increased, and it is said that his property in Croydon alone yields £800 a year in rates to-day.

Here are some of the guiding principles of his life:—

Lived frugally.
Read the Bible daily.
Kept his deeds at home, "where they were as safe as at a bank."
Half-day trips to the seaside his only holidays.
Never allowed a pound to remain idle.
Did his own shopping.
When tired, resorted to milk, with a little whisky in it, as a pick-me-up.
Did not sleep out of his house for 50 years.
Seldom raised chapel twice on Sunday.
Wore old-fashioned clothes.
Every detail of his property had his personal attention. According to his wish the funeral was "plain but good," without flowers.

to his people the very best peace that could be got; yet he would always be in danger of being suspected of having failed to obtain what might have been obtained. But he, in whose strength people have faith, will alone be in position to make quite considerable concessions. His fellow countrymen will believe that however much or little he gets, no man could have got more."

TRADE BY SEA.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE
SAFEGUARDS.

THE COERCION OF NEUTRALS.

[BY A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Since the beginning of the month several circumstances have pointed to the extension of the war against shipping, waged both above and below water, which the enemy is pushing with much spirit and activity, and on which great hopes of seriously threatening our command of the sea. The reported presence of another *U-boat* in the Atlantic, the submarine attack on Funchal, the daily sinking of merchantmen, and the continuance of the raids from the Belgian coast, all indicate the difficulties which the authorities have to meet in dealing effectively with the complex problem of trade protection. Nothing is of greater urgency than the provision of measures to safeguard the commerce of the Empire and to maintain the freedom of our ocean communications. On a prompt and adequate solution of this problem all else depends.

All experience shows that attack is the best means of defence. It is for this reason that the demand for the provision of merchant ships with guns has arisen, and undoubtedly there has been much cause for the belief that this is both a simple and practicable course to take. It is not, however, so easy as it seems, since, apart from the fact that its application is limited by the number of guns of the right kind available, the fitting of the ships to carry them must take time, and will make a call on skilled labour which might be better otherwise employed. These, however, are not insurmountable obstacles, and as the measure would unquestionably give additional security it is one which should be applied as far and as quickly as possible. A further suggested method of protection which has been proposed is that of convoy, but this is much less likely to meet the wishes of shipowners.

Our sea history teaches us that the trade has always endeavoured to escape the obligation of an escort by man-of-war. Only by the force of law would merchantmen in the old days sail in convoy. It was regarded as an intolerable inconvenience because of its delays and the loss of profit to the faster vessels. Moreover, under present conditions its efficacy is more than doubtful. The "U" boat seeks not to capture, but to destroy, the trader, and the mass would afford a much better target for the torpedo than the single ship.

NEW SHIPBUILDING.

Simultaneously with any provision of means by which the merchantmen may protect themselves, there is the vital need for an extension of new shipbuilding. It is not only necessary to replace the ships lost, but to replace them by ships the loss of which will not fall so heavily on the carrying trade as that of the more costly ships now in use. Moreover, the output must be larger than the waste. With the control of construction in firm hands, such as those of the new Shipping Minister, the building of ships could be standardized, and if steps were taken to do this with all dispatch it would go far to satisfy demands in this direction. It has been suggested that if standardized ships are built a certain number of them should be of a singular character, into which cargo could be transferred from surface vessels at places outside the present range of the submarine. Whether it is possible to build submarines to carry a large amount of cargo is a question for the naval architects. Such boats would need neither armament nor high speed as their safety would consist in their power of submergence; and our coaling stations would simplify the question of the supply of fuel for them.

The suppression of the commerce raiders is another matter, and is more directly the work of the Navy. Remembering the manner in which the former submarine campaign was dealt with it is inconceivable that if the skill and resource of our seamen are brought to bear on this matter they will not have a like success. Offensive measures taken for the purpose of barring the exit of the submarines from their ports may be found practicable, although there are difficulties in doing so, it is clear from what has happened on the Belgian coast, where apparently it has been found almost impossible to stop altogether the egress of the smaller submarines. The destruction of the nests of the "U" boats was probably more prospect of success, but this is a matter either for military co-operation or must be undertaken mainly from the air. Vessels like the *Moivre* and the *Greif* can be dealt with as the *Enden* and her sisters were. Keep them busy and they will have less time to give to their own affairs. This maxim applies also to the submarines. There are other means of waging war on them, but it is inadvisable to enter into details.

It is now clear to everyone that the Germans are using their submarines as a weapon for extorting concessions from the neutral countries, as pressure is being exerted about the use of the Scheldt. Thus it is more than the defence of our own commercial interests which makes the suppression of the underwater campaign an urgent necessity. It seems essential to increase the confidence of the neutrals in the power of our ships to control the submarines. By the efficiency and adequacy of the measures which they take to surmount this many-sided task the authorities will be judged. Manifestly, however, their problem is most complex and difficult, and it is essential that all the genius, talent, and experience of the seafaring community, both naval and mercantile, should be mobilized for the solution of it.

ARMING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

Further reports have recently been received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of cases in which valuable merchant ships have been saved from destruction owing to their armament.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

VERDUN AGAIN.

A DRAMATIC STROKE.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The important victory north of Verdun, by which General Nivelle, the new French Commander-in-Chief, has marked his assumption of the supreme authority in the field, is opportune in the extreme. The German Government, well aware that the actual military situation at the moment when hostilities cease will be by far the most important factor in the terms of peace, chose the occasion of their triumph on the Danube to attempt to negotiate. Superficially, at any rate, the moment seemed favourable to the magnanimous attitude which the German rulers tried to assume. The great effort of the British and French combined armies on the Somme had failed to break through the fortified girdle of German positions, and heavy loss had been given and received, yet the German High Command had not been prevented from transporting their strategical reserves once more across the frontier to inflict a staggering blow at Roumania and Russia.

The anxieties of the German Government are less obvious, but are profound and increasing. In spite of the extent of territory overrun by her armies and the tremendous efforts to organise all resources at home and abroad, nevertheless time is not available for the purpose. The huge German army, which guards the line in France and which supplies a frame-work to the Austrians and Bulgarians, without which they would speedily collapse, cannot remain for much longer on its present recklessly extended fronts.

Had the British blockade been more effective and if British strategy had concentrated its force against the principal enemy, the Germans must have yielded up their prey ere now, for it rectifies and clears up the continental situation, it confirms the prestige of the new generalissimo, and it once and for all marks the theatre of the decisive trial of strength between the German army and the forces of England and France.

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The immense haul of prisoners in the Verdun battle is of the greatest importance. Numbers are beginning to run short in the German camp. There is no longer room for the reckless expenditure of human life with which they were wont to deliver their attacks even so late as last spring, when they made their great bid for Verdun. But the wholesale capture also indicates that German troops surrender far more easily than hitherto. War weariness is evidently soaking into their ranks, and it is beginning to be vain for their chiefs to demand the same sacrifices of them as were insisted upon at an earlier date. It may be concluded, however, that the skill of the assailants powerfully contributed to swelling the total of prisoners.

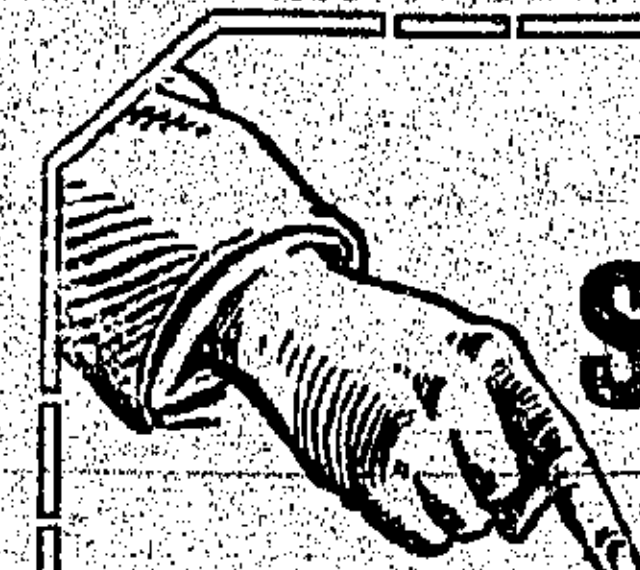
The Côte de Poivre stands up against the sky-line before an observer who looks down the valley of the Meuse from the French positions above Verdun, and closes the horizon from the central mass of the Douaumont plateau till it dips sharply into the valley. But a sharp twist of the river cuts its gorge along the base of the hill for some distance, so that troops attacking from the direction of Douaumont, while the attention of the defenders was also held by the French on the west of the Meuse, would, if successful, cut off enemy forces who failed to decamp in good time. It is, in fact, a very difficult position to retire from, and the French suffered in the same way as their enemies when they lost the Côte du Poivre, which the Meuse intercepted retreat. All the important positions taken by the Germans last spring at such a vast cost of human life, and which threatened the security of the fortress of Verdun, have now been recovered by the staunch tenacity and fiery courage of the French infantry, directed by consummate generalship.

NIVELLE, PETAIN, MANGIN.

The General de Castelnau will go down to history as the great chief who stopped the German rush at its most dangerous period, but the three of his subordinates who have proved themselves to be army commanders of genius are Nivelle, the new Generalissimo; Mangin, the General who recovered Douaumont; and Petain, whose corps hurled itself in the path of the great German charge last February, when all seemed to be going badly for France. These three commanders have faced the German masses through all the anxious months which have followed. They have held the city destroyed by bombardment, and the encroaching jaws of the German trenches hemming it in closer and closer. They have seen the daily caravan of mutilated and bleeding French soldiers motored out of the battle area.

With unflinching courage and wonderful resource they have parried the heaviest blows, foiled the cunning, and returned the violence of the enemy. The three heroes are fully rewarded in beholding the receding tide of invasion recoiling under the hammer-strokes of their giant batteries and fierce infantry assaults. The Germans are still very formidable, but the victorious onslaught of the French on December 15th proves that their final victory in the West, where alone it would be decisive, is no longer to be regarded as among the developments which must be taken account of. The question now is only how to follow up the victorious advance without excessive sacrifices by unskilful or premature assaults. The German fortifications in front of the British and French armies must first be battered into pulp by artillery fire and then seized by the advancing infantry. In spite of every precaution, however, even this method will entail heavy losses; and, therefore, to win victory once more we must concentrate our forces at the decisive point."

The necessity of arming merchant ships was urged on the Admiralty by the guild so far back as April, 1916. The guild, which represents some 15,000 captains and officers of the merchant service, have again communicated with the Admiralty urging not only that every ship shall be fully armed against attack by the enemy but that much more efficient and long-range guns shall be supplied in order to combat the new and heavier armament of the latest German submarines.—Times.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co. Ltd.
Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of
Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Tuesday, 6th Feb.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammert.

Saturday, 10th Feb.—
11 a.m.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Humphreys, Batiste and Finance Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, 13th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 19th Feb.—
12.30 p.m.—Guanes & Co. Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

Monday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Saturday, 3rd March—
Hongkong Races—Off Day.

Saturday, 10th March—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

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